

WIND, SAND AND BRAINS,

I've listened to your muse long while, I The Natad of the newer Nile-She is the gal what's got the style Long may she charm with dulpet strains,

The town of wind, and sand and brains, The Peerless Princess of the Plains. EUGENE WARE. Your'n.

As a guesser commend us to 'Squire Elder, the late U. L. candidate for governor. Before the election he claimed that he would receive 95,000 votes. He only missed it the trifle of 70,000.

If there is truth in the report that Lord Sackville is to be appointed Queen Victoria's ambassador to the court of the Czar, his lordship will not there be tempted to give any advice as to how they shall vote in the elections.

Northern and western Texas will be as great beneficiaries from the opening of the territory as any other contiguous section. The large scope of unoccupied or sparcely settled lands will afford convenient lodging places for the overflow of people who rush to Oklahoma upon its opening.

California excursionists are just now passing through the state in large numbers. With the opening of Oklahoma the tide will turn south; at least a very large portion of it. From all the data at hand we have no sort of doubt that that is a decidedly preferable country in almost every respect to the much praised Southern California.

In his address before the convention sition of the cattle syndicates to the tion will not be stopped at the command must give way to the public weal."

General Harrison has been compelled have pouring in upon him. His letters, selfish an interest in too, number over a thousand a day, tablishment of eral's explanation is entirely satisfactory.

The sensational murder of Henry enough for him."

The address of Hon. W. M. Springer of Illinois, delivered before the Oklahofull text of which will be found elseno doubt form the substantial basis of whatever measure is enacted if it does not pass as it stands.

coast of Texas, not only in removing calling for increased facilities by that the complete success of the other.

brief remarks on taking the chair he to profit by the opening of Oklahoma, showed his keen appreciation of the spirit Oklahoma is our fortune or our dis and intelligent co-operation of her leadso brief a time, and the entire appro-

week, and as legal executions are uncom-mon events in Kansas that enterprising hunts the buyer the buyer will soon hun-There will be a hanging in Wichita this mon events in Kansas that enterprising town will presumably put on holiday attire, while Editor Murdock will contribute a poem to the general festivities. It is hard to keep Wichila down.—Kansas Cliy

Among all the newspaper men whose fate and fortune it is to hold down this side of the earth not one could be found probably, outside of Kansas City, who to work, would suggest a poem in connection with such a tragedy. Wichita regrets that relic of bacharism and would prefer to see the miserable wretches, guilty beyond question of a cold blooded murder, punsshed in some other manner than that of taking their lives by breaking their necks or choking them to death.

Emery's before the convention yester. get some jobbers in other lines, day, that with the opening of Oklahoma this state with an enterprising, thrifty is caused by the failure of our people to population that will make good any loss understand its importance. material and immediate benefit Kansas questien, surgerity at home, establish our naturally favors it and will do, is doing curing prosperity at home, establish our surgerity at home at home.

AGITATION AND OKLAHOMA.

The Jobbing Trade of Wichita and Wha Should be Done, To the Editor of the Eagle.

At last we seem to be awakened as to the necessity of jobbing houses. The matter is being written about and talked about by the people. This agitation is what we need.

Agitation makes religion tolerant, politics honest and business enterprise. Let us agitate.

Agitation in the time of Webster prevented his becoming president. Agitation freed the negro, and enfran-

chised him. Agitation made Kansas and Iowa pro hibition states, and is threatening to make more states of the same kind. Let us agitate, Let all talk.

Let every man give his opinion, and let every opinion be weighed, and the result will be for our general good. Agitation produced the Springer bill.

Oklahoma, so far as Wichita is concerned, is not an end, but it is the means to an end. Oklahoma is the cause, jobbing houses the result, and commerce at Wichita the final end, and whilst Oklahoma hastens the end and is to be supported, yet we must not lose sight of the end, i. e., jobbing houses.

Let us in earnest get down to our 'knitting" on this wholesals trade and give it the same deliberate thought that has characterized Wichita in railroads, colleges, packing houses, and other industries.

We have never thoughtfully studied the jobbing interest one hour, in connection with the result on anything except the jobber, but the beneficial effect on the jobber is a narrow view of the That the jobber may grow rich matter. yesterday, Hon. W. M. Springer, gave is good, but if his growing rich does not utterance to a pointed axiom when he tend to enrich Wichita, it is a matter in declared, in referring to the interpo- which the writer has no interest other than the pleasure one man should have opening of the territory, that "civilizaopening of the territory, that "civilizain the prosperity of another, but the
will also be open to settlement. It is estion will not be stormed at the command
prosperity of the jobber cannot be withtimated that the surplus lands, after of individual greed; private interests held from the community in which he resides but defuses itself throughout his town, the county and state.

Separate and apart from the welfare to ask the agent of the Associated Press of the "jobber" every citizen of Wichita, to explain to the country that he could every property owner, and every not answer the flood of telegrams that well-wisher of Wichita, has as the jobbing the Truly there are tremendous penalties interest as anyone had in the railroads that attach to fame. Howbert, the gen- for which we voted bonds, or the pack-

King at Omaha by one of his alleged wives whom he had deserted is but a repetition of an oft told tale. The incidents thereto afford a text for unlimited divested of meaningless words, was lit- will not enter at length into a discussion moral zing. Our summary is that while erally as follows: "Construct your rail- of the questions involved in these Indian the woman is entitled to no sympathy in the trouble she has brought upon herself, but little commiseration will be wasted on King. The general verdict is, "Good was will vote your bonds or ray you a now present. There will be no disficulty on King. The general verdict is, "Good we will vote you bonds or pay you a in coming to agreement with the Creeks

ma convention in this city yesterday, the value to Wichita than the same amount government has a title already to them

ening of the Oklahoma country | so to do, and people are attracted with-

The writer of this is opposed to any something of a barrier that impedes free | bonus or subsidy to any jobbing interest. commercial intercourse between the First, because we have jobbers who have great northwest and tide water, but by by years of hard labor built up a trade, augmenting the volume of traffic that is and to subsidise others will be unfair and route. From a commercial standpoint which we can never get over, and a these two interests are common, that is work which if ever engaged in will never to say each will be greatly facilitated by cease; but there is a method to be adopted which will be fair to the present jobber and a help to the new jobber, i. e., The convention made no mistake in assist in subscribing and paying up the selecting Judge Emery, of Lawrence, capital stock of all jobbers, and if the Kan., as its presiding officer. The "old jobbers" don't desire any assistance judge is not only thoroughly competent | we will have more money for the new for the discharge of the duties of presid- ones. We should subscribe one-third or ing officer of a deliberate body, but is one-half of the capital of at least six new enrapport with the occasion. In his | jobbers by January 1, 1889, if we intend

that is animating the movement by his aster as we see fit to make it. Kansas felicitous allusion to Wichita, the energy | City, Missouri, grew rich from the settlement of Kansas, but it was because it ing men in building up such a city in pushed its "jobbing interests" wherever priateness of its leadership in this great clustered. It acted on the maxim that wherever there was a buyer there should be a seller, and if Wichita goes to work,

118. The writer hereof does not believe that Wichita is strong enough in any right-of-way; and, having ceased to be branch of trade to maintain an equal struggle with Kansas City, Missouri, if Oklahoma is opened this year, but we can be made strong enough if we will go

As soon as the Oklahoma meeting is out of the way we should have a general meeting of the board of trade, and if the board don't take hold of this in earnest we should try the method of an appeal direct to the citizens of the city. What we want, and what That was a happy suggestion of Judge present jobber, if he needs it; second,

The jobbing interest should receive the and the Territory to settlement the tide attention of every man in Wichita from of immigration that has and still con- this date until it is successfully settled. tinues to pour into the northwest and the All other matters are of minor import-Pacific slope will be turned south ance, and this question has been side through Missouri and Kansas, filling up tracked too often and should now have the interstices in the southern part of precedence. The neglect of this matter

it may sustain by reason of an influx of A careful study of the "wholesale its people into the new country. There trade," its effect on the question of can be no doubt of it. That has been freights," its influence on the capitalist, the uniform experience of border states its power over the surrounding territory upon the opening of new territory. Mis- and wealth producing power at home in souri was benefitted beyond computa- the stimulation of business and enhancetion by the opening and settlement of ment of values, all demonstrate that it is Kansas. Looking at the Oklahoma ques- second to no other factor in the uption, therefore, from the standpoint of building of a city. Let us get at this material and immediate benefit Kansas questien, study it thoroughly, and, in se-

SPRINGER ON OKLAHOMA.

A Comprehensive Resume of the All-Absorbing Question. Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention

The object of this convention, if I am correctly informed, is to give expression to the sentiments of the people of the southwest in reference to the opening to settlement of that portion of the Indian territory west of the lands occupied by live civilized tribes. If we include what is known as Greer county, the area which it is proposed to embaace within the new territory of Oklahoma comprises 36,000 square miles, or nearly 25,000,000 acres—an area about the size of the state of Ohio. More than half of this area is or Onto. More than hair of this area is now occupied by Indian tribes under various treaty stipulations and departmental orders. That part of the proposed territory, however, which is knowd as the Cherokee Outlet, Oklahama proper, and the public land strip, enviraging elegen and a half million Agitation produced the Springer bill.

Agitation will pass the bill, and bring glorious results to Wichita.

Agitation will pass the bill, and bring glorious results to Wichita. ought to have been opened to actual settlers under the provisions of the homestead law many years ago. Many efforts have been made in congress for all efforts in that direction have up to law can provide is thrown around them this time been unsuccessful. There is now pending in the house of

epresentatives, as you are all aware, a bill to provide for the organization of the territory of Oklahoma. This bill embraces within the jurisdiction of the new territory all lands occupied by the new territory all lands occupied by the five tribes and also what is dnown as the public land strip. While the jurisdiction of the new territory will extend over the Indian tribes occupying portions of these lands, their tribal relations and right of occupancy will be undisturbed and unaffected by the provisions of the pending bill. But, it is believed that under the operation of what is known as the allotoperation of what is known as the allot-ment law, it will be but a short time until the Indians occupying the lands within the proposed new territory will take allotments, and that the lands not occupied and required for this purpose the law of the land. The object of this purpose the law of the land. The object of this purpose the services are the services and the law of the law. Indian allotments are made, will amount to over eleven millions of acres. These lands are well adapted to agriculture and will support as large a population per acre as will lands in Kansas, Nebras ka and Iowa.

Two causes have operated to delay the opening of these lands to settlement. The irst is the complication growing out of Indian titles; and the second comes from cattle syndicates, who, under pretended Indian leases, are using large areas of these lands for grazing purposes. The ing houses for which we worked and donated money, land and mortgages.

Our bond votings and donations were bill now pending in congress proposes an equitable adjustment of all Indian claims. The president is authorized to and Seminoles in regard to what is The writer hereof has always believed known as Oklahoma proper. The Indian that one-half million dollars invested in the jobbing interest would be of more full text of which will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Eagle, will be read with close attention by all interested in the Oklahoma question. It is a clear, succinct epitome of the whole sobject and may be taken as an authentic interpretation of the bill now pending before congress, of which Mr. Springer is the author, and which will no doubt form the substantial basis of in fee simple, and has paid the price ment in the southwest compared to ernment, and will be readily accepted by which all other advertising schemes are the Indian tribes interested. The title to unworthy of a second thought—for the reason that it advertises without seeming so to do, and people are attracted with. will be of incalculable advantage to the out a thought of anything except their tribe by the government, and the acquisition of this title, wherever it may was ever before given to any Indian be, can form no precedent in any future dealings with Indian tribes. In 1888, when the government ceded these lands in the Indian territory to the Cherokee Nation in exchange for the lands relinquished in the states where those tribes unjust. Second, to commence to give donations to mercantile men is a field in were set apart for the occupancy of the tribe; and the lands that compose what is known as the Cherokee Outlet were also embraced in the deed, but as a mere gratuity, without consideration, not for occupany, but for the purpose of afford-ing the Indians an outlet to the hunting grounds of the Rocky Mountains. There was no other object in granting these lands to the Indians. The outlet was supposed to be necessary in order to give rger area for hunting purposes. lands embraced in the outlet were then supposed to be of no value all that region being set down on the map at that time as the "Great American Desert." Since the settlement of the western territories of New Mexico, Arizona and the state of Colorado, and that portion of Texas known as the Pan-Handle, the outlet in that direction ceased to be of any value whatever to railroads penetrated and civilization the Indians. It can in no sense be regarded as an outlet at this time, and the purposes of the grant have entirely failed. Nor do the Indians use it for that purpose now, nor have they used it for that that purpose for more than a quartar of a century. This land having been granted for the sole purpose of an outlet, it could not be used by the Indians for any used for that purpose, it rightfully and equitably reverts to the government. It is not only not used by the Indians for an outlet, but they now claim the right to use it for grazing purposes; and more than five years ago they executed a lease to the Cherokee Strip Live Stock association allowing them to use and occuy this land for five years at a rental of \$100,000 a year for grazing purposes. That lease has now expired and the cattle company are still in possession, not as tenants, but as trespassers. The company not only claims the right to lease and occupy we must have is, first, to strengthen the present jobber, if he needs it: second, it can bring to bear for the purpose of preventing any agreement being made with the Indians for the relinquishment of their shadowy title to these lands. The Indians have no right to lease these lands for grazing or any other purposes. By doing so they have violated the ex-

press provision of an act of congress; and Attorney-General Garland, in an of-

ficial opinion published in July, 1885, held that their pretended lease was void and that the Cherokee tribe had no au-

thority whatever to lease, incumber or

dispose of these lands in any way. The

dispose of these lands in any way. The attorney-general might have gone further, if his opinion had been asked on the subject. It seems clear, however, to me that the Cherokee nation, by leasing

these lands for grazing purposes in vio-lation of an act of congress, and by using the lands for other purposes than that of an outlet, for which they were granted, has forfeited all right and title whatever

to them, and that the lands thereby re-

liberality, and to avoid any complaint of undue advantage, allows the lands as still belonging to that tribe, and proposes to give the Indians \$1.25 per acre, which is the highest price paid for such land. Owing to the necessity of making these payments to the Indians, actual settlers are required to pay \$1.25 per acre for the lands embraced in Oklahoma proper and the Cherokee outlet. The lands embraced in what is known as the Public Land Strip are not subject to any Indian claims and will be taken without any payment, under the homewithout any payment, under the home-stead laws, as provided in the bill. The homestead law is not applied in its en-tirety to this bill. That law is necessar-

ily modified by the requirement of the payment of \$1.25 per acre for the Cherokee outlet and the Oklahoma lands.

The bill also provides that there shall be no commutation of entries; the settler must be the head of a family of twenty-one years of age and must reside upon and cultivate the lands for the space of three years, before a patent can be issued. The settler cannot transfer be issued. The settler cannot transfer his title nor encumber it in any way; nor will any debts of his, contracted before issuing of the patent, be a lien upon such land if converted into a judgment. The object is to open these lands for actual bona fide settlers, each being entitled to 160 acres and no more. He must take for himself and not for another. There is no opportunity offered homestead law many years ago. Many efforts have been made in congress for the purpose of opening these lands to settlement, but for some reason or other all efforts in that direction have up to

> all his rights. In order to prevent undue advantage by a prior and unlawful occupancy of these lands, it is provided in the bill that any person who may go upon them prior to the time fixed by the procla-mation of the president for entering upon them will forfeit all right to make entry of any land in the territory or lay any claim thereto whatever. The object of this provision is to secure perfect fair-ness to all sections of the country, and to place all upon equal footing in acquir-ing these lands.

> It is unnecessary for me to enter into further and greater detail as to the promeeting is to give expression to the sen-timents of the people of the southwest in favor of its early passage. A measure of this importance deserves and should receive most careful consideration of the representatives of the people in congress. No rights of Indians can be violated, nor can their future security be imperited. On the contrary, we propose to secure law and order where anarchy now prevails. We propose to protect the rights of persons and property, which are now repeatedly and flagrantly violated. We propose to convert a vast wilderness, now the abode of lawless alarmiderness, now gally occupied by cattle syndicates, into homes of peaceful, intelligent and indus-

The bill in its present shape does make any provision with regard to the five civilized tribes. I am inclined, how-ever, to think that it or some other bill should do so. The judges who are ap-pointed to hold the courts in the territory of Oklahoma ought to be authorized to hold courts within the five civilized tribes. The constitution and laws of the United States should be put in force over all the Indian Territory. There should be no spot of soil within the jurisdiction of the United States where perfect security could not be given to person and property and where public order could not be maintained. The Indian Territory is now the Botany Bay of America. is now the Botany Bay of America. Criminals and escaped convicts find a refuge within its borders. The laws should be extended over the entire limits, and security to person and property should be given in every part thereof. This will not oppress the red man but protect him. The law is a terror only to evil-doers. Its benign influence will protect the red man from lawless elements, as well as the white men who may go there to settle among men who may go there to settle among

of Oklahoma shall be pa suing session of congress. The longer the opening of these lands is delayed, the greater will be the complications and embarrassments which will confront us. The tide of civilization has already been stayed too long upon the borders of this territory. The people are impatient to enter upon and possess the promised land. The settlement of these lands is a question of time only and that time can-not be long delayed. The opposition to such settlement is now confined to a great cattle syndicate, having a lease to 6,000,000 acres of land. The cattle syndicates insist upon using these lands for cattle pastures; the people insist upon having them for homes. Public sentiment will no longer tolerate the arrogance of any portion of our citizens who demand a large part of the public domain for their private gain and to the exclusion of the actual settlers. zation will not be stopped at the com-mand of individual greed. Private interests must give way to the public weal. If these cattle companies were more patriotic and less selfish than they are, they would withdraw their opposi-tion to this measure and unite with the other citizens of the United States in demanding the immediate opening of this territory to settlement. But, whether they surrender, or continue their oppo sition to the advance of civilization and progress, the time of their occupancy is time approaches and now is near when these lands must be opened to the people. There is an irrepressible conflict between barbarism and civilization. The result of that conflict is not a matter of doubt. No portion of this continent can be held men. In the organization of civilized ry the hopes and aspirations of our fath-ers will be realized. Every portion ers will be realized. Every portion of our great domain will have been brought within the protection of the constitution

and the laws. In Oklahoma will be realized in its fullest fruition the prophecy of Isaiah, ut-tered more than three thousand years ago: "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be giad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose,

Much speculation is being indulged in as to what President Cleveland will do after his term of office expires, but it is generally believed that he and his wife will spend at least two years abroad. With what he will save from his salary it is said by his friends that the president will have a property representing about \$200,000. It is reported that Secretary Whitney will have the presidency of a great insurance company in New York, and that Attorney-General Garland will go there to practice law, and very soon thereafter will make that city his permi nent home. What disposition Vilas and Dickinson and Endicot will make of themselves has not transpired. But it makes little difference; after the fourth of March next they will drop out of public view about as suddenly as they appeared. The hole made by the disap gearance will be as lasting as one made verted to the general government.

But the bill now pending in the house by sticking your finger in of representatives, in a spirit of great water and withdrawing is. by sticking your finger in a basin of

The presence in the Oklahoma convention of representatives from all parts of the country, from Nebraska to the Rio Grande, and from Chicago to the Rocky mountains leading men in their re spective communites—is an unmistak-able index to the widespread interest that is felt in the matter of opening the territory to settlement. The stimulating effects it will have upon business of all kinds will be felt throughout the country. On the other hand, nobody will be in any way injured or inconvenienced thereby.

With all her former bluster and manifest interest in the Oklahoma question our ambitious neighbor at the Kaw's mouth exerted itself in ignoring the present movement inaugurated in this city to facilitate the opening of the territory, until at the very last moment, after it was demonstrated that the movement meant success, as far as extraneou influence could bring it about, when, on the very eye of the meeting of the convention in Wichita, our aforementioned neighbor suddenly realizes that she has been playing a losing game, calls a hasty counsel of her leading people and hurriedly prepares to be present in a large delegation to be despatched by special train. Well, Kansas City is welcomed. It may be that her experience in failure hitherto will be of service in the present undertaking in the way of avoiding the mistakes of the past. Every little helps,

THE SUGAR QUESTION SETTLED. From the Kansas Farmer.

Prof. E. B. Cowgill, state sugar inspec tor, has completed his tour of inspection among the sugar factories, and from what we learn of his experience and ob-servation, we are satisfied that his report will be the most interesting which has ever appeared on this sucject for it will make clear two propositions. First that the manufacture of sugar from Kansas sorghum is a practical financial success, and second that this depends in no way on any patented machine or process, notwithstanding the fact that sugar was made by the new process three years ago at Ottawa, and again two years ago and one year ago at Fort Scott, still at each of these places and in each of the years mentioned the work was more or less experimental. But this year the Fort Scott works were conducted without any government supervision or coutside pro fessional assistance or interference, and the sugar product at these works year will amount to about 1,500 barrels of 300 pounds each, 450,000 pounds. The machinery had one year's use, defects had been remedied and such changes made as experience had shown to be needed. The process of extracting the

juice-diffusion, was a perfect success from the beginning.
At Topeka the machinery was all new, it was not all in place until some weeks after the sugar season had begun, some of it requiring adjustment and some important parts were geared too slow; but with all the delays and defects, when Prof. Cowgill was here nearly two weeks ago, he inspected 492 barrels averaging over 300 pounds each, and it tested 28 per cent pure sugar. The Topeka works will undergo such changes as are necessary to do the fastest and best work, that sary to do the fastest and ossa work, the is to say the machinery will be adjusted properly during the winter and spring, so that next season everything will be perfected as nearly as possible. But the perfected as nearly as possible. But the great thing is the demonstrated fact that sugar making in Kansas is a financial

The works at Conway Springs in Sum-The works at Conway Springs in Sum-ner county, and Douglas in Butler coun-ty were constructed this year; every-thing was new, and the different parts not well adjusted. This nescessarily in-terfered a good deal with the work. There will be no money made at either of these places this year, but the essential fact of sugar making was demonstrated there as at other places, and what was learned from defective and ill It is of the utmost importance that the bill for the organization of the territory the people there and elsewhere in the election and arrange in the future. The work done, though not this year remunerative, is so satisfactory that the proprietors look forward to final success without any mis

chinery used at any of the works herein named, so far as we know. If there was it was at Fort Scott only. That relieves the people of all embarassment on ac count of patent rights. Farmers can or-gazize and build factories whenever they desire to do so and will have no impedi-ments of this kind in the way. The ma-chinery already in use at the factories named can be examined before work is begun so that no mistakes need be made in plans. Prof. Cowgill's report will show all these things in detail, repre-senting machinery by figures and giving the process of manufacture so that any person may study the whole art for him-

Pen Picture of Mrs. Frank Leslie. I looked out of one corner of my eyes at the bright, handsome woman by my sidewho had just given my elbow a schoolgirlish push and jabbed the point of my pencil into my copy paper—and thus sideways watched her while she signed her name to a lot of checks that had been laid before her by her wide awake business manager. And seeing her thus I listened to her as she went into minute details about some picture for her "Illustrated" that had been brought in by one of her artists. Then I looked around at her big establishment, where so many writers are regularly employed, and where so many authors and artists come to sell their wares Looking about I thought of the work she ha done and of what a power she is in the land; and then I looked again at the handsome woman by my side, with her warm, auburn hair, her soft, blue eyes, and fair, fresh complexion, and again wondered, woman like, how she had been able to do it all and keep all her good looks.

"How did you"— I began to say. "How did you manage to keep your beauty and freshness while doing so much brain

Well, I have never had a beadache, a wen, I have never and a pendache, a backache or a toothache in my life. I suppose that accounts for it, dear."

"Ah! my poor headaching, body aching self, I suppose it does," I answered with a sigh; "but wait until you sleep with a young baby on one arm and a 2-year-old on the

"I am very well satisfied to wait," Mrs. Leslie replied with a laugh, as she opened and began to read a letter from a man in Florida began to read a letter from a man in Fierica who wanted her to sand him money escupl to move his wife and eleven children outside the yellow fever belt. Mrs. Leslie does not employ a secretary, and that letter topped a pile of assorted episties that would keep her busy until 3 o'clock of the afternoon.—Pearl Rivers in New Orleans Picayune.

What the Doctor Propos

What the Doctor Pronounce your all-ment? inquired the wife, with a tremor of anxiety in her tone as she came into her hus-band's sick room.

"He pronounced it as if it were spelled bronkectus," exclaimed the indignant Bos-tonian, straightening himself up in bed, "and I requested him at once to make out his bill and an "—Obstone Tribuna.

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Great Sale next week of French Dress Goods. High grade Parisian novelty pattern, only one pattern of each in the west. We want to close them out this week. Empire, Direc-toire and Persian Styles. The very latest and desirable importation.

Value-\$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.25 and Value-\$14.25, \$14.90, \$15.25

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and \$16,00-Price now

\$10.40.

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Owing to the success of our Blanket Sale it left a few odd pairs of certain lots which we will sell for 70 cents, 98 cents, and 105 cents. Finer qualities equally low. We will continue the sale of Ladies Knit Underwear at 35c.

Ladies Scarlet Pants and Vest, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

We open a great sale of Turkoman, Turkish Satin and Chenille ortiers, We have a superb variety of the goods.

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Notinghams, Brussels, Antique Point, etc. Unusual attraction in this line.

New Wraps, Sacques, Ragtans, Palletoes, and all the latest novelties. It pays to trade at the White House of

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Strain on the Heart. Silver Bowls for Fruit and Salads. Every year the vacation season claims its quota of victims. Many who have become omewhat enfeebled by long confinement and close attention to the calls of sedentary occupations rush away for a short holiday and endeavor by systematic over exertion to make up for the inactivity of the past months. Every year brings its sad warnings of this folly in a record of fatali-ties, while the experience of most practitioners shows yet more clearly that this overstrain is followed by prolonged illness. The circulatory and respiratory systems work hand in hand, and rebel against any sudden disturbance of their ordinary routine. The danger is always greatest when, in the ertion demands an arrest of respiration. In ments of intense nervous excitement the breathing is frequently unconsciously stop-ped and the strain upon an enfeebled heart then becomes very severe. Emotional excitement necessarily produces palpitation, and the fixation of the thorax then adds to

Silver fruit dishes are in the shape of low bowls, and are generally round, although some oval and flaring forms are seen with waving fluted ornament. These bowls have sometimes bulging sides, but they are usually straight, and have a band like effect. This band is enriched with repouse ornament, de-signs in outline and polished against an ori-dized background, and ornament modeled in relief and applied. Some beautiful designs of this kind are seen in which chrysanthe mums with detached petals are carefully drawn from nature. The sugar bowl and creamer usually accompany them, and they

are all luxuriously encased.

Silver saind bowls are plainly distinguishable by their ornament. They are more irrogular in form than fruit bowls. The edges are curving and crumpled in leaf like suggestions. Crab sea weed and bits of net inclosing shells and marine forms are among the designs.

A gude word is as soon said as an Ill -

